

Kapitel 1 Übungssätze
Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 8-10

1. The earth has seven continents: Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, South America and Antarctica. How many students are studying geography?
2. Germany is in Europe. It has nine neighboring countries. The capital is Berlin.
3. Munich is a beautiful, old city in the south of Germany. It is the capital of Bavaria.
4. Austria is also a very beautiful country. What's the name of the capital of Austria? —It's Vienna.
5. When were you in Vienna, Ms. Motyl? —I was in Vienna this summer. It is fantastic city. My mother and I were in the opera very often.
6. I study art history and architecture. Oskar Kokoschka was a famous Austrian artist. Otto Wagner was a great Viennese architect.
7. The Max Planck Society (MPS) has sixty-four institutes. The MPS is fairly new—founded in 1948, but today it is very famous for chemistry and biology.
8. Who was Max Planck? —He was a famous German physicist. Physics is a natural science.
9. The universities in Germany are good. Some are also very old.
10. The University of Heidelberg is very old. In 1986 the University was 600 years old. It is, of course, in Heidelberg.
11. The students there study natural sciences, politics, history, music and art. What are you studying?
12. I am studying philosophy. Plato and Socrates were philosophers. They were Greeks.
13. My friend is studying religion at the university. He's reading the Koran and the Bible.
14. German studies consists of the study of German language, literature, and culture. The best book (written) by Goethe is *Faust*.
15. The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak.
16. The student is willing, but he is not very intelligent.

17. I am ten years old. How old are you, Fritz? How old is your friend?
18. How old are you, Mr. Müller? When is your birthday?
19. Hamlet was a Danish prince. The story is tragic. Shakespeare's play is a tragedy.
20. "To be or not to be, that is the question." Hamlet, V.1.

Kapitel 2 Übungssätze
Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 19-20

1. A year has twelve months, fifty-two weeks, and 365 days.
2. How much money do you have, Hans? — I have little money, but I work a great deal. We all work a lot.
3. They say: "Work makes life sweet."
4. Germany has many good universities. I am thinking, for example, of Berlin's Free University or the Technical University in Darmstadt.
5. Some students study German. Hanna studies Spanish, and she learns very quickly. What do you study? Do you study English, Spanish, or German?
6. I study economics and geography. I think money and the earth are interesting, and I think they're important.
7. Gold and silver have a high value today.
8. The equator has a length of 40,070 kilometers. Ecuador lies directly on the equator in South America.
9. Canada has many high mountains and beautiful lakes. The water in the lakes is cold and clear.
10. We are going to observe a concrete example now. Open the book!
11. —Do you know the book? No, I don't know the book.
12. —Karl, do you know the man? —Yes, I know the man; his name is Klaus Schuhmann.
13. —What is your name? —My name is also Schumann, Marlena Schumann. Who are you?
14. The historian is now investigating an important source. He is looking for new information.
15. Man changes the environment, and the environment changes man.
16. The Swedish Academy in Stockholm chooses the Nobel laureates.

17. The Nobel laureate in medicine and physiology for the year 1995 was Professor Christiane Nüsslein-Vollhard from Germany.

18. Nüsslein-Vollhard is the director at the Max Planck Institute for developmental biology in Tübingen.

19. All European states use the metric system.

20. The Americans use the metric system much less than the Europeans. Many Americans do not know the system at all.

Kapitel 3 Übungssätze
Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 30-31

1. We are living in the 21 st Century. A century is a period of 100 years.
2. The length of a leap year is 366 days.
3. — Why didn't you answer the question? — I had no time and no good answer.
4. Brecht explained the well-known "V" effect in 1929. ("V" stands for "Verfremdung," that is "alienation.")
5. Brecht's theory says: The actor plays a role, but he does not identify with the role.
6. The "V" effect serves the alienation of the spectator.
6. Brecht's "epic theater" revolutionized the German stage.
8. The Volkswagen influenced the history of the 20th century.
9. The economic impact of the invention was important.
10. An American confirmed the splitting of plutonium. He said: "We are grateful to the researchers of the institute for the splitting of plutonium."
11. The experiment caused the researchers great difficulties.
12. Frederick the Great said: "The prince is the first servant of the state."
13. The prince lived in times of unrest.
14. The first part of the book deals with the First World War.
15. The First World War lasted about four years.
16. The Romans occupied many parts of Europe. One finds the influence of the Romans everywhere.
17. Modern art is incomprehensible to most people.
18. What is the main role of the docents in a museum? They help the public.
19. Plato's ideas influenced many philosophers of the following centuries.

20. The parties in a parliamentary monarchy make the decisions in all affairs of state, and the monarch is the representative of the state.

21. A salesman in a bookshop sells books.

22. — What kind of books do you sell? — I sell books on art history and theater arts.

23. — How much does the book cost? — It's cheap. It only costs ten euros.

Kapitel 4 Übungssätze
Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 41-42

1. "An indicator of the degree of civilization of a people is the social position of women."
— Domingo F. Sarmiento, 1811-1888, Argentina
2. Universal suffrage for women in the U.S.A. began with the Nineteenth Amendment (1920).
3. The third paragraph contains an obvious contradiction. It reads: "Man does not see his own mistakes, only the mistakes of other men."
4. "Man is what he eats," said Ludwig Feuerbach, a German materialist (philosopher) of the nineteenth century.
5. My article describes our new experimental results and their meaning for AIDS research.
6. Your colleague in the research center confirmed my results.
7. He and his colleagues investigated the reaction of the T-cells.
8. The Talmud contains the teachings and laws for the Jewish religious service, rules for the life-conduct of the Jewish people, and historical, geographical and mathematical teachings.
9. — Professor, when does your lecture begin? — I'm not giving a lecture today.
10. Today I am going to write my mother and my father a long letter and describe my trip to Africa.
11. In Africa today, there are many relatively new countries, for example, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and Botswana.
12. The book contains a short history of the African tribes.
13. We change our environment not only through our activity but also through our inactivity.
14. The amount of precipitation in the mountains amounts to over a thousand millimeters. There, the first snow of winter is falling.

15. His work describes the research of a biologist on the cuckoo in (the German state of) Mecklenburg-West Pomerania. The young cuckoo throws the eggs of its foster parents out of their nest. They feed their adopted child, until it flies out of the nest.

16. After the First World War, Germany had over thirty political parties.

17. In totalitarian countries, there is no freedom of speech; in democracies, freedom of speech is the primary freedom.

18. The Second World War began with the invasion of Poland by German troops on September 1, 1939.

Kapitel 5 Übungssätze
Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 51-53

1. The First Book of Moses begins "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. And the earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep; and the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. And God said, "Let there be light"; and there was light. And God saw that the light was good; and God divided the light from the darkness, God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And the evening and the morning became the first day.
2. The two cities—Magdeburg and Halle—were important centers in the middle ages. The latter was a city that produced salt; the former was an imperial and ecclesiastical city. Still today both cities play a big role in the political life of the region.
3. In 1990 Magdeburg became the state capital of Saxony Anhalt. Before the Fall of the Wall (1989) Halle was the capital of this eastern state.
4. Martin Luther (1483-1546) lived and died in the neighboring city of Eisleben. He nailed his 95 Theses to the door of Wittenberg church in 1517.
5. The well-known Cranach family of painters also worked in Wittenberg in the 16th Century. The elder Cranach created religious paintings, as for example, "Flight into Egypt" (1504).
6. In the art of the Renaissance, the representation of humans and their environment moved into the foreground. The beauty of the human body became important.
7. The works of aerodynamic experts in the last decades of the twentieth century confirm some old theories, but many (of these theories) haven't withstood this test.
8. California's total population rose very rapidly in the last decades. Such growth brought many complicated social problems.
9. The solution of this problem is difficult, but not impossible.
10. Some politicians spoke of a "reevaluation of all values." It sounded like Nietzsche.
11. Friedrich Nietzsche sensed the decline of mankind and advocated a new, vigorous and strong race of mankind, the "superman." He, too, spoke of the reevaluation of all values.
12. After the rain, the river's water became muddy.

13. The floods in some areas destroyed houses. Wheat and grain fields stood under water.
14. The President declared a state of emergency in the flood areas.
15. After each experiment the researcher wrote the results in his notebook.
16. Einstein did not explain all the details of his theory to the students. Such details were simply too complicated.
17. The Thirty Years War (1618-1648) began as a religious war between Protestants and Catholics. Later, however, it turned more and more into a war for the gain of power and territories.
18. The physicist, Otto von Guericke was mayor of the city of Magdeburg. In 1663 he demonstrated the effect of air pressure by means of his "Magdeburg hemispheric pump."

Kapitel 6 Übungssätze
Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 65-66

1. For a long time there was a German Empire in name only.
2. The ruler of a kingdom is called a king. Louis XIV of France was called "The Sun King."
3. The earth revolves around the sun in one year. Three and a half centuries ago, Galileo Galilei was considered by the Church to be a heretic, since he declared that the earth moved around the sun, not the sun around the earth, as was then believed.
4. In the newspaper dated June 17, 2003 it said, "Fifty years ago began the first people's revolt in the GDR. At that time there were 100,000 people out in the street in Berlin. Today, people don't talk about this revolt very often."
5. The revolt began because of the production situation and because of the long workday in the GDR. The construction workers protested against "More work for the same pay."
6. In the investigations at that time, no one asked about the situation or the opinion of the workers in the city or of the farmers in the countryside.
7. A detailed explanation isn't possible within the narrow scope of the investigation.
8. Someone is standing there on the corner next to the church and protesting against the government. Does anyone know, who that is? — No, nobody knows.
9. According to a new report, the Federal Republic today demonstrates a strong interest in medical research. For this reason, the government is fighting for the financing of a new research center. Somebody from the government said, "This has always been important."
10. According to the famous French composer, in the music scene today one needs perseverance as well as talent. For someone without perseverance, talent is hardly enough.
11. Young musicians often think too much about genius and talent. There are always possibilities for a talented musician, but as they say, "Practice makes perfect."
12. The economic and political situation in the country is hopeless. For that reason, I am of the opinion, that a revolution is unavoidable.
13. Not only the good will of the victor but also a great deal of capital is needed to rebuild the economy after such a total war.

14. In the case of such socio-economic processes, already the costs for reconstructing apartments amount to countless millions of dollars.
15. According to the rules, the aid organizations support not only kindergartens but also institutes for disabled individuals.
16. The Marshall Plan represented a new start not only for the Germans, but also for the Austrians.
17. In those days, people called America "the land of unlimited opportunities."
18. Because of its location, Austria has always been a strategically important country.

Kapitel 7 Übungssätze
Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 74-75

1. During the economic crisis of 1930 Germany had over seven million unemployed.
2. Many relatives and acquaintances visited the sick woman in the hospital. However, no one knew how sick she was.
3. The new investigation yielded nothing essential.
4. In the new book the question is asked: Did Tolstoy distribute his great wealth among the poor out of Christian charity or not?
5. The good thing about the book is not new, and the new is not good.
6. That's the same (the same is true) for many other books, as well.
7. After the airplane accident in the Brazilian jungle, they found only dead and seriously injured people. The names of the injured were in today's newspaper.
8. Two hundred years ago the Frenchman Louise Braille was born. At the age of three, Braille became blind and in 1825 the sixteen-year-old developed his script for the blind.
9. In the early Middle Ages some German tribes migrated to Austria.
10. There was a document with the name of the land "Osarrîchi" for the first time in the year 996; the contemporary way of writing "Österreich" (Austria) developed from this medieval version.
11. Every school child knows that colorless light is a mixture of light waves of various lengths. This fact can be learned from a scientific textbook.
12. Something important was discovered in the experiments with copper: Besides gold, copper is the only colored metal, and, besides silver the best conductor of heat and electricity.
13. Of course, that's nothing new. We've known it for a long time.
14. The ancient Greeks were aware of (knew) something similar in antiquity.
15. According to the protagonist of the novel, the probable and the improbable differ solely on the basis of frequency.

16. Edmund Burke, the great English statesman and orator, had two faces: one Burke was the preserver of traditional values; the other was the reformer, the liberal.

17. The economic development of the last decade was almost unbelievable. As a result of this development, Berlin's cityscape is considerably different today.

18. In his first book on German literary history there are detailed insights not only into Berlin-based Romanticism, but also into Jena-based Romanticism.

19. In the first half of the 19th century romanticism influenced nearly every sphere of cultural and spiritual life in Germany.

20. The literary form of the letter had its golden age especially in the period of Romanticism.

Kapitel 8 Übungssätze
Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 83-85

1. Bauhaus was originally a pedagogical workshop in Weimar.
2. In 1925 Bauhaus shifted its headquarters to Dessau, and several years later the school for art, crafts and technology moved to Berlin.
3. In Article 20a of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic the state elevated environmental protection to a civic goal.
4. The ongoing protection of the air, water, and earth is naturally a central assumption for a healthy economic development.
5. Global environmental problems, as for example climatic change, depletion of the ozone layer, and the decline of biological diversity, represent a particular task for the government.
6. The architect Andreas Schlüter almost single-handedly gave the Prussian-Berlin Baroque architecture its characteristic style.
7. The Great Elector (1620-1688) invited his court architect to reconfigure Berlin from the ground up.
8. The "Zeughaus" (imperial Berlin's military storehouse) illustrates the essential features of the Prussian-Berlin style: a feeling for reality can be found here together with ornate decorations.
9. In his edict of 1671, Friedrich repealed the prohibition of Jewish immigration (to Berlin). During this time many Jewish families came to Berlin.
10. Some time later, the Elector invited persecuted Calvinists to come from France to Berlin.
11. Between 1820 and 1920, over six million Germans emigrated from Germany to the New World.
12. Hundreds of thousands returned, however, to their German homeland and spent the last years of their lives in Germany.
13. In 1895 Roentgen announced his great discovery. This public unveiling took place at his laboratory in Munich.

14. In the year 1903 the brothers, Orville and Wilbur Wright, carried out the first motor-driven flight with their self-built double deck plane.

15. In 1912 the English steam ship Titanic on its first voyage to New York collided with an iceberg and sank with 1500 people onboard.

16. In his autobiography the politician described the influences of his education on his personal development. His description is relatively believable.

17. The ancient Romans divided the year into only ten months. They began with the war god, Mars, and at the end (of the year) they counted down the seventh to tenth month with September to December. The second Roman emperor finally added two additional months: January and February.

18. The well-known works by Karl Friedrich Schinkel include many buildings, for example, museums, churches and castles. The introductory remarks about to be considered describe relatively unknown works by the architect and artist.

Kapitel 9 Übungssätze
Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 94-95

1. Have you already been in Salzburg? This city, the capital of the federal province of Salzburg, has contributed much in recent years to the advancement of tourism.
2. The Salzburg festivals were a great success last year. Around 500,000 tourists visited the city.
3. After his eighth symphony, Gustav Mahler composed "The Song of the Earth." It is a symphony for alto, tenor, and a large orchestra.
4. AIDS (acquired immuno-deficiency syndrome) was discovered in 1980. The medical research of the nineties substantially increased the life expectancy of those sick with AIDS.
5. An effective method of treatment has been being sought for a number of years. (also: We have been seeking an effective method of treatment for years now.)
6. At the beginning of the nineteenth century a lot was heard once again about the great German mystic, Jakob Böhme. Besides the Bible, Böhme had read only several mystical writings of theosophical and alchemical content.
7. Luther had rendered a great service to the German language with his translation of the Bible.
8. A Turkish student in Germany reports: "In a strongly devout Muslim family, the word of the head of the family remains a sort of law. The foreign environment in a new homeland, for example Germany, hasn't changed this law."
9. After the fall of the Berlin Wall (1989) some named Marx and Engels "westerners" not without some justification: Karl Marx had studied first in Bonn and completed his *Capital* in London. Engels was born in Wuppertal into an entrepreneur family and had worked in Wuppertal and Manchester in his father's factory.
10. Marx and Engels authored *The Communist Manifesto* together in 1848. Engels had already met the scholar Marx in 1844 in Paris.
11. After the revolution of 1848 many German intellectuals emigrated from Germany into the United States. Marx and Engels, however, ended up in London.

12. The Norwegian polar explorer Roald Amundsen sacrificed his life for his Italian rival Nobile during his search for Nobile's airship. Amundsen disappeared in 1928 at Spitzbergen.
13. He himself had flown over the North Pole with Nobile and Ellsworth in 1926.
14. In his *Critique of Pure Reason* Kant investigated and determined the boundaries of all human knowledge. Here (in this work) knowledge itself became the object of critique.
15. His most important philosophical works appeared in the last decade of the eighteenth century.
16. James Watt invented the first practical steam engine in the year 1765. The invention of the first steam engine made the mass production of industrial products possible.
17. The cityscape of the city of Augsburg is shaped among other things by buildings of the Renaissance period.
18. The favorable location on the trade route to Italy made Augsburg into an important commercial center already in the fifteenth century.

Kapitel 10 Übungssätze
Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 102-103

1. The museum is known worldwide for the quality and variety of its exhibited works.
2. The museum's collection grew rapidly from its original donation of eight prints and a drawing to more than 10,000 paintings, sculptures, drawings, prints, photographs, and architectural designs.
3. The original mission of the activist group was the rescue of the endangered and threatened panda bears.
4. Their work is not always crowned with success. (Their work does not always achieve success.)
5. Besides light, warmth, air and water, plants also need nutrients to flourish.
6. Solid particles penetrate plants only in dissolved form.
7. Plants are composed of cells.
8. Sweden was the first country in the European Union to prohibit the use of DDT. Today it is forbidden in the entire EU.
9. The Christian "Old Testament" is written to a large extent in Hebrew. It is the Bible of the Jews. The Christian Church adopted it and combined it with the writings of the New Testament in the Christian Bible.
10. The candidate repeated his assertion more than once: "The solution of this far reaching problem makes an increase in the standard of living possible."
11. The nearly uninterrupted northern daylight in Alaska accelerates the rate of growth and compresses blossoming and maturation into (just) a few months.
12. The results presented above are reproduced in Illustration 5 on page 67.
13. That which is discussed is also confirmed by the experiments described below.
14. Maintaining peace requires ongoing agreement of all the parties involved.
15. Marshall Trivulzio said to Ludwig XII. of France: "Three things are necessary to wage war: money, money, money."

16. In the English-speaking world Beethoven's piano concerto number 5 in E-flat major became popular as the "Emperor's Concerto." The moment of inspiration for the piece was Beethoven's admiration of Napoleon.
17. Like the university as a whole, so, too, does the individual professor in Germany enjoy complete freedom of thought, instruction, and action.
18. Following the disturbances in the winter and spring of 1968, the German student movement demonstrated a surprisingly rapid development.
19. The gas cells of the dirigible were filled with combustible hydrogen. Filling them went relatively rapidly.
20. The air ship is named after its inventor, "Count Zeppelin."

Kapitel 11 Übungssätze

Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 117-119

1. In his most famous painting from the year 1555, "The Dutch Proverbs," Bruegel depicts about 100 proverbs and figures of speech.
2. In the latter part of the sixteenth century, Bruegel's painting was usually called "The Blue Coat," but in the 17th century it was much better known under the title "Follies of the World."
3. Two of the most interesting proverbs from the work are: "The bigger fish eat the smaller" and "Fools always get the best cards."
4. The steam engine played a greater and greater role in the weaving mills.
5. The more the weaving mills switched over to cotton from linen, the more important was Silesia's role in the domain of weaving.
6. The conversion to steam propulsion and large-scale factories characterize the industrialization process much more than most of the other production elements.
7. Cottage industries lost their ability to compete more and more.
8. Selective cultivation was the oldest, simplest and for centuries the only form of plant cultivation.
9. Centuries are usually necessary for the development of highly valuable cultivated plants.
10. In this case, the growth observed in Y is the slowest and in X the most rapid.
11. The most important aspect of Roentgen's discovery was this: X-rays have a much shorter wavelength than light.
12. The boundary frequency is all the higher, the smaller the particles are and the stronger the magnetic field (is).
13. In the course of the last decades, rich lands have become richer and poor lands (have become) correspondingly poorer.
14. In the vicinity of the most densely populated neighborhoods, the prices are increasing by more than 20 Euros per square meter of living space.

15. Modern airplanes are flying more and more rapidly and at the same time are becoming increasingly bigger and more expensive. This extremely complex problem is especially characteristic of the flight industry.

16. The ocean covers a larger portion of the earth's surface than the land masses do.

17. The earth's population is becoming [has become] more and more numerous in recent years.

18. In the least developed countries, the average life expectancy is the shortest. Usually, the more industrialized and developed a country is, the higher its life expectancy.

19. A better state of nutrition, especially among the poorer populations, increases the life expectancy of people.

20. "Mirror, mirror on the wall / Who is the fairest of the them all [in the whole country]?"

"Madam Queen, most beautiful here you are / But Snow White over the mounts / Living with the seven small counts [dwarfs] / Is still more beautiful by far (a thousand times more beautiful than you)."

(Ihr = antiquated use of informal 2nd person plural to refer to a person of distinction)

Kapitel 12 Übungssätze
Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 126-128

1. The younger generation will always protest against the laws and rules of the older generation.
2. In this report we will cite the most important results of our investigations.
3. In this chapter we shall presuppose, that . . .
4. In this chapter we will learn the future tense. I'll read the chapter on the weekend. By Monday I will probably have learned these new verb forms.
5. This book will be of use to every educator, but the exact application of the methodology will likely depend very much on the goal of the teacher.
6. You will probably have predicted the consequences of your behavior yourself. Such behavior will not go without consequences.
7. Even Edison probably was not familiar with this principle. Fortunately, however, the invention of the phonograph did not depend on such an unimportant principle.
8. In the meantime it is 12:00 o'clock. The test is probably finished by now.
9. As a result of the greenhouse experiment we will likely obtain extraordinarily important knowledge about recycling garbage.
10. We will learn more about acid rain and the hole in the ozone layer.
11. But the serpent spoke to the woman: "You will be like God and will know what good and evil is." (Genesis 4-5)
12. As the result of strenuous work, a youngster's muscles get stronger and stronger.
13. For many readers, reading this book will turn into a fascinating experience. The final chapter is especially interesting.
14. According to a report of the federal department of traffic, the number of accidents soon will decrease and automobiles are going to become safer.
15. In the following we will discuss the growing world population.

16. Since the beginning of the 20th Century there has been an increase of more than four billion people on earth. 1927: 2 billion, 1960: 3 billion, 1974: 4 billion, 1987: 5 billion. 6.6 billion people live on earth in 2007.

17. The world's population probably lies at seven billion by now.

18. The greatest part of the population increase will take place in the underdeveloped countries. The population is even decreasing in some developed nations.

19. According to the German Economic Institute's prognosis, Berlin's rapidly growing metropolitan area is likely to include four to five million people in the coming years.

20. Rising population figures will exert an enormous pressure on the global food supply system in the coming years.

Kapitel 13 Übungssätze
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1. Ludwig van Beethoven was born in Bonn in December 1770. He became one of the world's most revered composers. In the 1890's, the house where he was born was set up as a museum.
2. Every year, tourists from all over the world visit the Beethoven Museum. In 1999 it was completely renovated and an exhibition of the works of the young composer was installed there.
3. Beethoven's works are in large part personal confessions. They resound with the human soul's difficult struggle with fate.
4. Daniel Fahrenheit (1686-1736) invented the mercury thermometer. This thermometer is still used today in some countries.
5. Viruses are the cause of infectious illnesses in humans, animals, and plants. They are even smaller than bacteria and are not visible with an optical microscope.
6. After the Spanish conquest of Peru, the potato was introduced into Europe. Over time, it became very popular.
7. In my last letter I called your attention to the consequences of your irresponsible behavior. One day you will be grateful to me.
8. Hundreds of thousands of new work places were created as a result of the introduction of innovative industries.
9. In the next letter I will provide you with an exact report.
10. St. Peter was probably crucified in Rome in the year 67. St. Peter's Cathedral was built upon the site presumed to be his grave.
11. The designation "German" was transferred from the language to the speakers and finally to their place of residence ("Germany").
12. Armor-plated battle vehicles (tanks) were employed for the first time in the First World War in November 1917 at Cambrai.
13. In 1867, Alaska was sold by Russia for 7.2 million dollars. Many Americans called the purchase "Seward's Folly."

14. Alfred Nobel founded the Nobel Prize in 1901. Until 1969, five prizes were being awarded for outstanding achievements, those being the prizes for physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and the peace prize. Since 1969, a prize for economics is awarded, as well. The Swedish Academy in Stockholm selects the Nobel Prize recipients in the five scientific fields. Norway's House of Representatives determines the recipient of the Peace Prize.

15. These authors are regarded as representatives of this movement. They inspired many young poets. [Many young poets were inspired by them.]

Kapitel 14 Übungssätze
Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 142-144

1. The "royal game" chess was brought to Europe from the orient, presumably by the Arabs.
2. De Tocqueville is regarded as a conservative liberal thinker.
3. Anna Seghers (1900-1983) was one of the best-known authors in the former GDR. She is the author of the famous novel *The Revolt of the Fishers from Santa Barbara*.
4. The author Somerset Maugham was called the unhappiest fortunate of all times. He had no talent for being happy.
5. The first edition of his novel *Of Human Bondage* was published in 1917. A film version was made in 1934.
6. The ancient Greeks had already created the essential foundations for today's atomic physics.
7. In the near future, most submarines will be equipped with nuclear power.
8. The fundamental work of the founder of the school system is described in this new book.
9. A high school ("Gymnasium") imparts general fundamental education and prepares schoolboys and schoolgirls for study at a university or other institute of higher learning.
10. Agricultural production has been increased by [the process of] mechanization. New machines have been introduced.
11. The separation of church and state was accomplished by the Weimar constitution of 1919. Historical ties have not, however, been completely eliminated.
12. A large number of churches have been built in Germany since 1945. Amid the profusion of buildings, the new Kaiser-Wilhelm Commemorative Church [Gedächtniskirche] stands out. The old church had been destroyed in the war.
13. In the Middle Age, operations were not carried out by academically educated doctors, but rather by barbers.
14. The Great Wall of China had been built in the 3rd century A.D. for warding off the nomads living north of China. Today, tourists from all around the world visit this wall.

15. The Council of Europe was founded in 1949 and today plays an important role for Europe's new democracies.
16. Since 1990, 23 "reformed democracies" from Central and Eastern Europe have been taken into the Council of Europe.
17. Its politically important contribution to the democratic new order in Central and Eastern Europe was emphasized in October 1993 at the first summit meeting of the member countries' heads of government and state.
18. Many of these ideas will be taken up, supplemented, and enhanced by other authors — both male and female.
19. In the new edition of her book, the author writes about the fate of male and female soldiers in the war in Iraq.

Kapitel 15 Übungssätze

Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 151-152

1. The first universities evolved in the 12th century in Italy (Bologna, Salerno, Padua). Then the universities in Paris, Cambridge, and Oxford came into being.
2. Today there are two world famous universities in Berlin: the Humboldt University and the Free University.
3. In this chapter of the book, we will deal with the religious movements.
4. Just barely 57 million people in Germany profess to a Christian religion.
5. Among the resistance fighters in the Third Reich there were not only clergymen from the various religious denominations, but also regular citizens, soldiers, students, and politicians mainly from the leftist movements.
6. The political resistance against Hitler changed with time. Already by the middle of the 1930's it was growing among the normal middle class citizens.
7. In Kafka's novella, *The Metamorphosis*, we read something fantastic: The narrator finds himself transformed into a gigantic vermin.
8. The narrator's family is very concerned about the reaction of their neighbors. The narrator and his father do not understand each other at all.
9. Under such conditions, the problems multiply extraordinarily quickly.
10. Even the most promising technical improvement entails disadvantages and problems.
11. Yesterday I bought myself a very promising book. It promises contributions by a number of experts on tribal connections and the great migration.
12. Unfortunately, in keeping with American custom, the bibliography in this book concentrates on works written in English.
13. During the great migration the Bajuwaren (forerunners of the Bavarians) settled down in what is today Bavaria.
14. Pygmies developed among the original peoples in equatorial Africa. On the average, pygmies do not grow to be over 150 cm tall.

15. The little child showed his mother his freshly washed hands: "I washed them myself" he said proudly. His seemingly stern mother replied: "Why didn't you wash your face, too?"

16. Now I remember the title of the book. It's called, *German Princes' Sale of Soldiers to America* [*Der Soldatenhandel deutscher Fürsten nach Amerika*].

17. The soldiers from Hessian found themselves in an extremely difficult situation. The duke was only interested in money. He washed his hands of the whole affair.

Kapitel 16 Übungssätze
Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 162-163

1. Many people don't like modern music and art. My friend doesn't like them either, but I like them both a lot.
2. I don't want to cause you any difficulties.
3. Smoking isn't healthy. You're not allowed and you shouldn't to do it either.
4. Following the Treaty of Versailles (1919), Germany had to cede all German colonies. Germany in those days was only one eighth as big as its colonies.
5. The plants in the garden will not be able thrive without water and ultimately they will die.
6. For that reason, they have to watered regularly. There are no exceptions.
7. Twenty-four is divisible by eight. The result of this division is three.
8. Today's lecture about Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason" was supposed to begin at half past nine, but the professor got sick and couldn't lecture.
9. Production costs have to be reduced by up to one third. This reduction dare not, however, be carried out at the expense of quality.
10. Neither the one nor the other helps us in this situation. For this reason we have to continue searching.
11. An electromagnet can be magnetized or demagnetized at will by turning the electric current on or off.
12. Using this process it is possible to date many archeological sites of prehistoric man. In this way the findings of the archeologists can be confirmed much more exactly.
13. We will probably never be able to determine the earth's age exactly.
14. The stars' distance can be calculated with these instruments. [You can calculate how far away the stars are using these instruments.]
15. During hypnosis, memory can be maintained entirely or in part. It can be wiped out entirely, but can also be increased extraordinarily.

16. Neither Kant nor his colleagues at the university in Königsberg could have imagined such a reaction to this question.

20. The thing of and for itself (Kant's "Ding an sich") is imperceptible; however, the world can be perceived through the filter of understanding.

Translation of Kant Quote in Paragraph 3-4 "Was ist Aufklärung?"
Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 163-164

"Nothing is required for this enlightenment, however, except freedom; and the freedom in question is the least harmful of all, namely, the freedom to use reason publicly in all matters. But on all sides I hear: 'Do not argue!' The officer says, 'Do not argue, drill!' The taxman says, 'Do not argue, pay!' The pastor says, 'Do not argue, believe!' (Only one ruler in the world says, 'Argue as much as you want and about what you want, but obey!') In this we have examples of pervasive restrictions on freedom. But which restriction hinders enlightenment and which does not, but instead actually advances it? I reply: The public use of one's reason must always be free, and it alone can bring about enlightenment among mankind; the private use of reason may, however, often be very narrowly restricted, without otherwise hindering the progress of enlightenment. ...

If it is now asked, 'Do we presently live in an enlightened age?' the answer is, 'No, but we do live in an age of enlightenment.'"

Kapitel 17 Übungssätze
Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 170-171

1. Astrology claims to interpret a person's future from the course and position of the stars.
2. The school children had to write a lengthy essay as homework. Each pupil was permitted to select his/her own topic.
3. The American student was able to make himself understood in Germany; he spoke German fluently.
4. Many researchers risked their lives in the course of this experiment. We dare not forget this fact.
5. The Third Commandment reads: "You shall not take the name of the Lord, thy God in vein." However, innumerable people have been killed in the name of God. Wars have been and continue to this day to be fought in his name.
6. One should not expect the solution to this question in the near future. I'm guessing it will take a long time.
7. And the Lord spoke to Cain: "Where is your brother, Abel?" He replied: "I do not know; am I my brother's keeper?"
8. We had to read countless essays by this author, but so far I have never been able to understand the reasons for his arguments.
9. This book about the name of the city of Berlin was recommended to me; it's supposed to be very stimulating.
10. The artist became increasingly ill in the later years of his life. For this reason, he had to stop working.
11. In an interview he said: "I was just getting ready to start with my work."
12. Nature is ruled by interesting conditions. For example, elephants are said to be afraid of mice.
13. Different conditions prevail abroad than here at home, and one dare not forget that.
14. In general, the working conditions here in our country are said to be significantly better.
15. Due to the darkness, we had to drive more slowly. I estimate the trip took a good two hours longer.

16. The driver of the car didn't see the train coming.
17. After the second accident, he didn't want to drive anymore.
18. In Genesis 3: 19 we read: "In the sweat of your face, you shall eat your bread." That is to say: Mankind has to earn his livelihood through hard work.
19. Now, after many years, the politician claims to have been a combat soldier. During the war, however, he never (even) heard the sound of a bullet.
20. We can hardly (= We must not) expect a solution of the world's nutritional problems as the result of cultivation of new varieties of plants.

Kapitel 18 Übungssätze
Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 180-181

1. Since the German Emperor Charles V. was also King of Spain and, as such possessed colonies in the New World, the sun never set on his empire.
2. During his lifetime the emperor had to decide, how he should divide his empire among his three sons.
3. Even if they represented varying political and legal points of view, the two sides decided that cooperation ought to be possible.
4. Both sides ascertained that an agreement about work conditions could not come about, if the questions about insurance weren't clarified first.
5. Christopher Columbus's voyage across the Atlantic in the year 1492 lead to a renewed discovery of America for the Europeans. Columbus himself never learned that he had not discovered the water route to India, but rather a new continent.
6. When a bee has discovered (discovers) a new field with lots of flowers, it conveys this (discovery) to the other bees in the hive, by doing an unusual dance.
7. Since the Humboldt University of Berlin was located in the so-called eastern sector of the city, the Free University of Berlin was founded in 1948. The new university got its name because it was in the "free" part of the city.
8. When Schliemann commenced with the excavation of gold laden Mycenae in 1876, he had already discovered and excavated innumerable treasures made by goldsmiths in Homer's Troy.
9. Even if the archaeologist did not immediately recognize and/or want to believe it, the interior of the great royal palace of Troy is very similar to (has a lot in common with / has a lot of similarity to) the palaces in Mycenae and Tyrin.
10. The author classifies the dramas of the early 20th century into classic and epic forms depending on whether a dramatic plot produces identification or alienation in the audience.
11. Since the adherents of the Enlightenment in the 18th Century wanted to elevate reason to an absolute criterion (to be the criterion upon which everything else was measured), many of them fell into conflict with the belief in revelation.
12. Even if the music was somewhat sentimental, it was nonetheless beautiful.

13. By means of his experiments, Louis Pasteur proved that fermentation comes about by means of the activity of small fungus and bacteria. (In the process) He also showed how one could prevent them. (Or: how they could be prevented)

14. As the result of Berlin having become the federal capital again and almost the entire government having been shifted to Berlin, Bonn has turned into an important, though no longer such a large center for administration and research.

15. When the Emperor sought advice, the Baron suggested to him that he ought to send his airships against the English fleet.

Kapitel 19 Übungssätze
Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 188-190

1. The best (thing) that a person can possess is his/her health.
2. The word automobile means a "vehicle that moves on its own (power)", as opposed to the "wagon," which is pulled by a horse.
3. Of the 4.3 million automobiles produced yearly in Germany, around 55% are exported.
4. For this experiment, animals were used whose parents were immune to this disease. In this way, we were able to ascertain, which of the young animals were susceptible.
5. The birds build nests in(to) which they lay their eggs.
6. The ostrich egg, whose content corresponds roughly to 24 chicken eggs, is said to be very tasty.
7. The politically very interesting Saarland, whose capital city is Saarbrücken, lies directly on the border to France.
8. Saarbrücken has a number of universities (institutions of higher learning) that are likewise visited by many students who come from the neighboring France.
9. Mies van der Rohe designed the bright rooms in which the paintings of this period can be seen.
10. The painting, in which the artist got involved with this topic for the first time, is described on page 58 of the catalogue.
11. The „New Magazine for Music", whose founder was Robert Schumann, was published for the first time in 1834.
12. Clara Schumann was a celebrated musician, who shaped the transformation of virtuosity in the 19th Century.
13. Monotheism is a belief, according to which only one god is worshipped. Examples are: Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
14. Hindus believe that humans who are born into a lower caste are, in this way, making retribution for sins from an earlier life.
15. Every thing that comes from the earth must return to the earth.

16. There is hardly another date that is associated with so many upheavals and important events in recent German history as the 9th of November. In this regard one needs to mention the years 1919, 1923, 1938, and 1989.

17. Karl May's adventure and travel novels that have been read by millions around the world belong to the category of "pulp fiction."

18. There is hardly a German child who has never heard of May's cowboy hero "Old Shatterhand" or of the Indian chief "Winnetou."

Kapitel 20 Übungssätze
Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 196-198

1. In this investigation we collected the report cards of over one thousand children and compared them with those of their parents and grandparents. (or: ". . .the report cards of 1000 children were collected and compared...")
2. The general method was the same one as in previous studies.
3. Other methods were proposed, for example, the ones which the next section of this book addresses.
4. "When two individuals do the same thing, it is a far from being the same thing." That is to say: Not only the act is important, but rather who carries it out with what motive.
5. We were able to confirm Nelson's observations, as well as those of the other authors.
6. The new economic theories are only comprehensible to people who have mastered higher mathematics.
7. Franz Schubert likely began to compose his great C-major Symphony in 1825. Characteristic of this symphony is its introduction.
8. Schumann first discovered Schubert's great Symphony in C-major in 1840 in Vienna. The symphony's slow introduction excited Schumann and later influenced him (in his work).
9. The average rate of increase in state expenditures for German research and development amounted to 12.7% between 1980 and 1990. The average rate of increase for business amounted to 13.1%.
10. Compared to the number of unemployed in the "old federal states," the number in the "new states" was two-times to three-times higher.
11. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." This is what is called "The Golden Rule."
12. Sometimes childless couples also want to adopt a somewhat older child.
13. An adoptive child takes the surname of the person who has adopted the child.
14. The sick man sometimes remained sleepless for nights. This made his suffering even more unbearable and in the end led to his death.

15. Medications administered improperly or in overdoses to the sick man had a poisonous effect.

16. In the narrow sense of the word, those substances detrimental to animals and humans are called poison.

17. The historical prejudices against "the" Germans are still widely present among the population of their neighboring countries. This was evident from the results of a questionnaire published recently in a weekly magazine from the Netherlands.

18. The volume under consideration fearlessly introduces the reader to the controversies of the most recent German history.

19. The author has divided his book into two parts, of which the first presents the history chronologically and the second is intended to shed light on structural relationships. I found the former very clear because of the chronological presentation. In the case of the latter I got helplessly lost in the massive amount of detail.

Kapitel 21 Übungssätze
Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 208-209

1. Anyone who has passed the „Abitur“, the final comprehensive examination in the German secondary school, is permitted to study at universities and colleges.
2. God shows favor to those whom he sends out into the big wide world; it is to them he wishes to show his miracles in the mountains, the forests, the streams and fields. (Whoever God favors, he sends out into the world; to him God's works in mountains, forests, streams, and fields are unfurled.)
3. If a stream of light is directed through a prism, then a colored swath occurs which is called a spectrum.
4. Those who study theology, want to learn what the church has taught up to now regarding God, above all what the Holy Scriptures reveal about God.
5. Those whom the gods love, die young. (Blessed is he who dies young.)
6. The state has become so powerful in the last century, that the individual these days has to ask him- or herself, „what is freedom and where is freedom (to be found)?“
7. Anyone who doesn't lose his mind over certain things (the atomic bomb, the arms race, etc.) has no mind to lose.
8. A floating body displaces as much water as it weighs. If it displaces less water than it weighs (literally: than its weight amounts to), then it sinks.
9. Do you know, how the intelligence quotient (IQ) is calculated? $IQ = \text{intelligence age} / \text{years of age} \times 100$. If, for example, a child is 10 years old and has an intelligence age of 12 years, then his IQ is 120.
10. Are you of the opinion that democratic society brings about a leveling of culture and thereby leads to mass culture? I can well imagine such a development.
11. If you are not familiar with the expression, look it up in the dictionary. (or: "If you don't know the expression. . .")
12. Once a person has told a lie, nobody believes him: not even when he tells the truth.
13. It remains uncertain, what the causes of Schumann's illness were.
14. What causes this illness, who gets it, who does not: these are all questions that scientists have been trying to answer for generations (literally: "with which generations of scientists have been occupied").

15. He who does not want / wish to see, is the blindest (of all).

16. Now we will deal somewhat more closely with a famous quote of the so-called "women's poet of the 18th century," Friedrich Schiller:

"Honor the women! They braid and weave / Heavenly roses into earthly life."

Kapitel 22 Übungssätze
Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 216-218

1. "A country cannot allow itself to be materially rich and spiritually poor." (John F. Kennedy)
2. Do you want to roam on and on? Look—what's good is so near / Learn to grasp good fortune, since fortune is always at hand. (Goethe)
3. Since Columbus believed to have found India, the native inhabitants received the name "Indians".
4. In this book we have tried to point out the problems that are pressing.
5. The German cinema audience of the 1960s waited on and really hoped for decent German films.
6. Almost all of the characters in Fassbinder's films suffer from a damaged life and long for a new beginning.
7. In order to please the critics more, the poor young musician needs to do nothing more than to play his own compositions somewhat more frequently.
8. Many people work in order to eat, a few (people) on the other hand eat in order to work.
9. In the following (discussion) we shall observe only physical principles without looking (further) into technical details.
10. X-rays are capable of penetrating opaque bodies.
11. The goal of the United Nations is to ensure freedom and security among nations.
12. In order to be able to better protect the boundaries of his empire after the invasion of the Huns, Theodosius divided up the Roman Empire among his sons in (the year) 395. Historically the eastern portion with its capital city of Constantinople is called the "Eastern Roman Empire." The western portion with its capital city Rome is referred to as the "Western Roman Empire."
13. In Germany, academic freedom means that teachers cannot be forced (literally: no teacher may be forced) to teach something which s/he holds to be false. This academic freedom may not, however, be misused to attack the constitution.

14. Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) formulated his categorical imperative as follows: "Act in such a manner, that the maxim of your will might at all times be valid as the principle of a general law."

15. Instead of controlling themselves and displaying self-control, the audience laughed at the professor during the lecture. That displeased him extremely.

Kapitel 23 Übungssätze
Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 223-225

1. As a basis for comparison, let's take the experiment (which was) carried out ten years ago.
2. The experiment (which was) carried out with the 20 newborn infants led once again to the same result as the first experiment.
3. This field, which is still at the beginning of its technical development, requires extensive scientific study.
4. The exhibit on banks in Switzerland, installed in the Dutch city of Utrecht two years ago, attempted to show the corrupt connection between the banking world and art.
5. The construction of the Berlin Wall that began on August 13, 1961 signified a new phase in the life of the residents of East Berlin. The world, shocked by the construction of the Wall, had to wait almost thirty years before the Wall would be torn down.
6. In the text to be read for this evening, we discuss the Nobel Prize laureate, Carl von Ossietzky, who was born in 1889 and died in 1938.
7. Together with Kurt Tucholsky, Carl von Ossietzky managed a magazine fighting against National Socialism for human rights. Beginning in 1926 Ossietzky became the sole editor of "Die Weltbühne" (*translates roughly to* "The Global Stage" *note*).
8. The head of the old Frenchman was unforgettable. His bristly face, the long nose, and the felt hat pulled down (deeply) over his forehead, made him an unforgettable figure.
9. During a tour through the White House decorated festively for Christmas, the wife of the American president spoke about the troops deployed to the war zone.
10. The First Lady also used this opportunity to make fairly frequent references to cooperation with experts in the area of child rearing, a topic which she discussed in the introduction to her new book.
11. At a quarter past eight on the morning of August 6, 1945, the city of Hiroshima which was inhabited by 400,000 people was 90% destroyed by the first atomic bomb.
12. In a photograph, taken in the heart of the destroyed city a few days later, the extent of the destruction can be seen.
13. The number of firms involved in the building of the new city center was relatively small. Two or three companies received three quarters of the contracts.

14. In order to avoid fires in buildings, lightening rods are attached to the buildings in accordance with a suggestion (which had) already (been) made in 1753 by Benjamin Franklin.

15. "Draisine" was the name for the foot-propelled machine invented by the forester Karl von Drais in the year 1817. This apparatus was a predecessor of today's bicycle.

Kapitel 24 Übungssätze

Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 229-231

1. This book, first published in 1816, then continually updated and translated into German in 1838, had exerted a great influence on psychiatry.
2. Paracelsus published his new knowledge in various writings. His findings were revolutionary for his times.
3. The experiment results that we obtained will appear in the next issue of the *Zeitschrift für medizinische Beiträge* (English translation = *Journal for Medical Contributions*).
4. Today, a fundamental understanding of technology and the basics of "programmed instruction" is indispensable for anyone interested in the educational system.
5. This extensive work, outstandingly illustrated with 366 excellent color pictures is introduced with a discussion of the world of myths. The author translated the introduction personally.
6. The comments made on page 72 about Shakespeare's *Hamlet* are also true in part for Tom Stoppard's comedy *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern* that premiered in 1966.
7. The building, designed by Goodwin and Stone in 1939 and still used today as a museum, represents one of the first examples of the international style in the United States.
8. The artists of the expressionist movement placed no value on reality and instead (of that) gave expression to that which one sees within one's inner self and spirit.
9. Expressing physical movement belonged to the basics of the art form of expressionism which was alienated from naturalistic representational thinking and which, at the same time, was dedicated to so-called "modern" forms of thinking and experience.
10. If, for example, we take a look at the large-format paintings of street scenes done in Berlin in the year 1911 by E. L. Kirchner, we (are able to) gain a new understanding of the concept of "physical movement."
11. Machiavelli's name and the frequently controversial form of ruling that he coined are concepts to this day and will probably continue to be concepts in the future.
12. By using the information learned in class today about the currency union, every attentive student now ought to be able to differentiate the value of the German Mark and the Euro.

13. The new self-confidence of the East Germans is generally difficult to comprehend for the West Germans living in the old [German] Federal States.

14. Dresden has always been credited as an historic site for art and culture. Today it offers many historical attractions and is likewise regarded as a center for science, technology, and modern industry.

15. Dresden's Semper Opera, which was already destroyed and rebuilt two times, is considered to be an outstanding example of the durability of this city on the River Elbe, that continues into the present time.

16. The original opera house that was designed by the architect Gottfried Semper in 1838 was destroyed by fire in 1869. The second building, likewise designed by Semper in 1871 and that fell victim to the air attack on Dresden in the night of terror, February 13, 1945, was reconstructed once again between 1977 and 1985.

Kapitel 25 Übungssätze
Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 237-239

1. It should be mentioned, that new things are not always the best things.
2. Essentially completed already in 1507, Copernicus's investigation "Regarding the Circular Movement of Heavenly Bodies" was not published until 1543.
3. Forced by the church, Galileo Galilei had to recant his revolutionary ideas in the 17th century.
4. As in other fields, progress could not be stopped here either.
5. The precautionary measures that need to be observed when using this method must be adhered to absolutely.
6. The German airship, "Hindenburg," filled with combustible hydrogen, went up in flames in Lakehurst in 1937.
7. An investigation of the former director of the GDR's state secret police force could not be carried out on the basis of such incomplete evidence.
8. Originally found to have applications only for experimental purposes, this drug can be found today in many pharmaceutical fields.
9. The harvesting of this drug should be undertaken during the vegetation period when the plants or the parts of the plant that are to be harvested, respectively, contain the greatest amount of active ingredients. [It's best time to harvest this drug is during...]
10. No miracles should be expected from these new methods.
11. The art treasures that were removed from the endangered city are now exhibited in the new museum.
12. Arranged in chronological order, that is, beginning with the post-impressionists of the late 19th century, the paintings and sculptures are to be found in the buildings at the back of the museum.
13. The article by Professor Müller that still has to be discussed deals with ancient Egyptian myths.
14. An extensive introduction to types, essence, and comprehension of ancient Egyptian myths guides the reader into the imaginative sphere of the Egyptians in the days of the Pharaohs. This introduction familiarizes the reader with the most important myths of that period.

15. Cut off from the west for decades by the Berlin Wall, Berlin was seen essentially as a symbol of the German division and as a center of the "Cold War."

Kapitel 26 Übungssätze
Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 249-250

1. In rainy weather earthworms come up from the earth, and hence their name. There are lots of them in the rain forest. [Note: the German "Regenworm" equates literally to "RAIN-worm" rak]
2. Let's look at the first example. From it we can clearly understand what the problem is.
3. The blood consists of blood plasma and the blood corpuscles distributed in it.
4. Furthermore, there are several other characteristics of these corpuscles that must be mentioned.
5. On what is the German voting system based? Every German who has reached the age of 18 is entitled to vote.
6. The great danger in this election campaign exists in the fact that many of the eligible voters will not vote and that, as a result, the radicals will be elected.
7. Such an action [This sort of behavior] cannot be justified from a political standpoint.
8. The Persian War ended in 448 BC. Immediately thereafter, Pericles busied himself with the reconstruction of the Acropolis.
9. The ruins of the Acropolis give [us] a picture of how highly developed the Greek's architecture was 2500 years ago.
10. The earth travels around the sun one time in a year. As a result [of this] the four seasons occur.
11. Heat from the sun can be used to operate heating plants. Many researchers are involved with this phenomenon.
12. It seems obvious to use heat from the sun also to generate cold, for example in air conditioning. Appropriate suggestions to this end are made in the report under discussion.
13. This report presents facts rather than presuppositions. [or: This report operates on the basis of facts rather than presuppositions.]
14. Aerial photos are made from a satellite. As a result of this we ought to be able to learn more about the celestial bodies that we don't know so well yet.
15. Various experiments are described here for the first time. This represents, however, merely a beginning. [Literally: with which, however, only a start is being made].

16. For this [purpose] one uses the apparatus described on page fifteen.
17. A basilica is a long, medieval construction whose doubled colonnades and apses (also known as altar recesses) were used to hold religious services but also court trials.
18. A suggestive question is, for example, the following: "Isn't the sum of the angles of a triangle 180 degrees?" To which the pupil can answer only "yes" or "no," and with which [literally: whereby] it is being suggested to him to say "yes."
19. Such a question points to the fact that the teacher only wants to determine if the pupil has done his assignment or not.
20. With that we conclude today's exercises.

Kapitel 27 Übungssätze
Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 257-258

1. The scientist, Weisman, asked himself, what would likely have become of Mozart, if he had been born on a Samoan island.
2. If I were a woman, I would rebel against every male demand to make a plaything out of a woman [to make females a plaything].
3. She: "If you were my husband, I would give you poison." He: "If you were my wife, I would take it."
4. If we had known, how great the danger was, then we would have been more careful.
5. The result of an atomic war would probably be a war without a victor. There would be only losers.
6. The relatively rapid development of the west in the USA would not have been possible without the immigrants from all the countries in Europe.
7. Had we known about his process, we probably would have applied a completely different experimental method.
8. If you had had the necessary mathematical knowledge, you would have been able to carry out this assignment
9. The island's total population figures rose much more rapidly than one would have been able to predict ten years ago.
10. Many inhabitants of the island would have attained a higher standard of living if there had been a better infrastructure on the island.
11. Certain people would have virtues [would be virtuous] if they had money. (Jean Paul)
12. Let us assume, that a new welfare system would be introduced in a city the size of Chicago. What would likely be the immediate effects?
13. If people had more work, then the standard of living would certainly increase.
14. The residents in this region of South America still work with their old tools, as if they had never heard of modern work methods.
15. What's in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name, would smell as sweet. (Shakespeare)

16. How often today do you hear this statement from the mouth of an older student, "If I were to start all over again, I would do it differently." [How often today do you hear a student say,...]

17. If the American blockade of Cuba did not exist, the economic situation of the island would quickly recover.

18. It would probably be a positive development for the Cubans, if there were soon a solution to this situation.

19. If only it were true!

Kapitel 28 Übungssätze
Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 265-266

1. Already in 1750, Ben Franklin voiced the opinion, that lightning is electrical in nature.
2. Many people assume that the living standard will improve more and more.
3. Believe it or not!
4. A young woman asked a sales person what kind of book was most suitable for her ten-year-old son. The salesperson for her part wanted to know, what the youth was interested in.
5. Many Americans believed for a long time that the Alaskan purchase for \$7.2 million had been a folly.
6. Who would have thought, that this "deep frozen ice box", as Alaska was called at the time, one day should turn into one of the country's favorite tourist goals.
7. My friend asked me, how I was doing. I answered: "Thanks, I'm doing pretty well," even though it wasn't true.
8. The opinion that virtue is teachable comes from Socrates. Supposedly, when someone truly recognized moral goodness, then he also practiced it. We have come a long way away from this opinion that was always a favorite point of view of the rationalists.
9. The police officer asked the student, where he had been on Sunday and what he had been doing the entire day.
10. One hundred years ago, the first German woman doctor hung out her sign and thereby announced, that from then on Berlin had a woman doctor with her own practice.
11. According to a television report, there are in the meantime supposedly around 260,000 male and female doctors practicing in the country. With this number, the Federal Republic belongs to best medically cared for countries in the world.
12. The director wanted to know how many people would be taking part in the conference. He probably had not counted on so many being interested in it.
13. Adherents to the belief in transmigration of souls are of the opinion that before their birth human beings lived in the bodies of other life forms (even in plants or animals). Likewise after death they supposedly have to move on again into other bodies, higher or lower ones depending on how one lived as a human being.

14. Immanuel Kant claimed that one ought not do something good in return for a reward or out of fear of punishment, but rather solely because it is good.

15. The city designers claim that in Berlin these days it is utterly impossible to build a house that has the same qualities as a house built before World War II. At the same time the exaggerated demand for light, air, and sunlight make a compact contemporary city structure impossible.

16. In order to expand her skills in the German language as quickly as possible, the young foreigner took another language course in the winter semester.

17. The language teacher claimed, that German was easy to pronounce and the more a person practiced, the easier it got to pronounce everything correctly.

Kapitel 29 Übungssätze
Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 272-273

1. The first thing to be pointed out is the difficulties of this work.
2. Let us assume that the surface of the material is parallel to the XZ-plane and turned toward the positive Y-axis.
3. Let's say that with that the problem is solved.
4. The theory of relativity published by Albert Einstein in 1905 for the first time can be formulated in the following way: $E = mc^2$.
5. This theory could be proven experimentally.
6. Let us name only a few of these experiments here.
7. Since about the middle of the twentieth century, mankind has been living in a world that is full of technical developments. One need only think of the rocket in space, modern medicine, automation in industry, etc.
8. The reader should be clear about the following: That for which we in the west had centuries, namely for the development from prehistoric to atomic-age mankind, other countries had to and have to experience in a lifetime.
9. It should be mentioned in addition, that a war between the super powers was almost unavoidable.
10. In the fifteen years of relative peace after the Persian War, Pericles had the Acropolis built.
11. It took only fifteen years (447 to 432 BC) to build the famous Parthenon, Temple of Athena, virgin goddess of the city.
12. In addition one can compare illustrations 221 to 225 and in so doing pay particular attention to the details.
13. According to legend, Dionysius of Syracuse had a sword suspended by a horse's hair over the head of Damocles during meals. Today, when someone is in constant danger, we say the sword of Damocles hangs over his head.
14. Sayings and proverbs are often difficult to translate into another language. Think of an example, like "der langen Rede kurzer Sinn" (literally: "short meaning of long speech"). The meaning is: "to put it briefly."

15. The increasing significance of the Near East as an economic partner has caused interest in the region, its culture and its problems to grow more rapidly than one would have been able to predict several years ago.
16. The publishers have quickly adjusted to this situation. One can hardly keep up with the flood of books on the topic of the Near East.
17. Finally, we should point out that this book published a short time ago [quite recently] is written for experts.
18. "The Lord hath given, and the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord." (Job 1: 21).
19. The "New Realism" artists, whose name originated from the 1961 manifest of the art critic Pierre Rest ny, applied stereotypes that were coined by mass media.
20. Together with Jean Dubuffet, Cy Twombly belongs to a group of painters whose work is clearly influenced by graffiti. Especially in Twombly's painting there are also traces of New Realism.

Kapitel 30 Übungssätze
Jannach's German for Reading Knowledge, Sixth Edition: pp. 279-281

1. When, during one of his wars of conquest, Alexander the Great saw Diogenes going about his philosophical reflections in spite of the war, Alexander is reputed to have said: "If I were not Alexander, I would probably be Diogenes."
2. The Montgolfier brothers accomplished the first ascent with a (hot air) balloon. It was in France in June 1783.
3. Shortly thereafter there was also a flight with a new type of balloon filled with hydrogen, which however had to land because it was raining so hard.
4. Whether the experiment will be undertaken depends on how much money is available.
5. Financing this experiment will probably be too expensive for the government. It always depends on the money.
6. We know that we are dealing with questions here which are probably not absolutely clear and understandable to lay people.
7. The terminology used in this book will probably be understandable only to an exclusive circle of experts.
8. We are dealing here with one of the questions to which there is neither deductively nor empirically an absolutely reliable answer.
9. Professor Warnke obtained her solution with the assistance of the information provided on page 327 of volume I.
10. If you wish to study or work with the philosophy of the 19th century, then you ought not to overlook Arthur Schopenhauer.
11. If a god made this world, then I should not like to be that god. Its misery would break my heart. (Schopenhauer)
12. There have been vaccinations against contagious viral diseases only since 1796, when the researcher, Edward Jenner, succeeded in discovering a vaccine against smallpox.
13. Should it be the case that we are dealing here with a compound infection involving typhoid and paratyphoid bacillus, then we would have to use a different method.
14. I would like to point out briefly that there is (still) another possibility.

15. The author succeeded in conveying a good overview of the contemporary status of Kafka research. In addition, the author also placed Kafka's letters in an entirely new light.
16. This ought to turn him into an important name in the field of comparative literature.
17. Unfortunately, I was not successful in expanding my knowledge in this field. There were too many novel phenomena.
18. One assumes that the secretary of state's secret undertaking is also directly connected with the peace treaty.
19. It ought to be possible to combine that which is pleasant with that which is useful.
20. 'There's much I know, but would I knew it all.' (Goethe's "Faust")